

**Foreign News by the Europa.**  
New York, May 22.  
The Europa news by the Europa was received in this city last night.

**ENGLAND.**  
The arrival of the American steamer *Atlatl*, was looked for with great interest and anxiety. Gossip took extremely wild and promising.

The expedition in search of Sir John Franklin sailed on the 8th.

**FRANCE.**  
The anniversary of the Republic was celebrated with great pomp. All quiet.

The Socialist Journal, *Le Peuple*, was seized by order of the Attorney General.

**PRUSSIA.**  
Sincerely anything is talked of in Prussia, but the two Congresses which are to meet at Frankfurt and Berlin. It appears that Austria dispatched a confidential correspondent to each State, conceived in a spirit of friendship, relative to the recent negotiations with Prussia. The Minister of Foreign Affairs is now preparing an energetic reply to these notes.

**AUSTRIA.**  
Austria acted in the face of Germany, when she convoked her Parliamentary Diet, and declared the forfeiture of her friendship as a penalty for delay.

Prussia will be expected to act with similar decision.

Austria aims at perpetuating this illegal act, by reviving the old Diet, legally dissolved in 1849.

These affairs are beginning to excite considerable attention in England.

**HUNGARY.**  
The news from this part of the continent, is neither important nor interesting.

**RUSSIA.**  
The sum which Austria was to pay to Russia for troops during the late campaign was 3,700,000 silver rubles. Russia takes salt from Austria to the amount of 700,000, and the 3,000,000 to be paid in yearly installments of 100,000, and 5 per cent on the outstanding debt.

**TURKEY.**  
The Wanderer, of Vienna, says that the Porte has communicated to the Austrian Government, that he had definitely fixed the time for the Hungarian exiles at 9 months from the 4th July last, and that at the expiration of that time, they will be at liberty to go where they please.

**GREECE.**  
The ports are again blockaded, by order of Admiral Paker.

On the 21st ult. the Greek chambers met with closed doors. The Minister explained that the renewal of hostilities was in consequence of the refusal by the Greek Government to admit the claims of the English Embassy, and also stated that the amount of claims was nearly settled. In answer to inquiries as to support expected from the protecting powers, the Minister said he expected none, notwithstanding his pressing solicitations to that effect.

Mr. Wise gave in an ultimatum, which was accepted, and the Greek question was finally settled on the 25th. The Minister of the interior has issued a formal notice to that effect, and an apology will be made.

**ITALY.**  
His Holiness has concluded to confiscate the property of the Roman Constituent Assembly, to the amount of 1,100,000. The popularity of the Pope is rapidly on the decline.

**DENMARK.**  
Denmark is fast recruiting her army, and to judge from Mr. Willstone's proclamation, the Holstein army must be in an efficient state. Serious disturbances may be expected soon.

**SPAIN.**  
A new plan has been proposed by the Minister of Finance, for converting the existing government securities into 3 per cent stock.

**SWITZERLAND.**  
The election took place recently in the whole Canton of Bern. The government had only obtained 13 of the votes. Such has been the case generally, in the electoral circle for some leagues around the capital.

**Letter from Rio Janeiro—Arrival of the United States Ship Lexington.**  
The United States ship Lexington, John K. Mitchell, commander, arrived here yesterday morning from Rio Janeiro, from which port she sailed on the 30th of March.

The yellow fever continued to rage without any abatement, and was increasing in virulence when the Lexington sailed. There was a daily average of about 250 deaths.

The epidemic had spread to all the neighboring towns, and on the shores of the harbor, and even to the town of Petropolis, forty miles from Rio, and elevated from two to three thousand feet above the sea.

Accounts from Bahia, Pernambuco, Rio Grande, St. Catharine, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, are to the effect that the fever had broken out in all those places.

Vessels had arrived at Rio direct from Europe with cases of fever on board, that had broken out at sea, showing that the epidemic was not confined to the shores and harbors of South America.

**BIRTH OF ANOTHER ENGLISH PRINCE.**—On Wednesday morning, May 1st, at precisely 17 minutes past 8 o'clock, the Queen of England was safely delivered of a Prince. The usual formalities were observed on the occasion. The name of the new-born Prince is Arthur—the name being given, probably, in honor of the Duke of Wellington. This is the third son of the Queen, the others being named Albert and Alfred. There are likewise three daughters. The Queen is, as usual, doing remarkably well.

**Beautiful Prayer.**  
We know not from whose pen comes the following beautiful prayer of a Christian wife:—  
"Lord bless and preserve my husband; let his life be long and blessed, comfortable and holy; and let me also become a great blessing and comfort unto him, a sharer in all his accidents and chances of the world; make me amiable forever in his eye, and very dear to him. Unite his heart to me in the dearest union of love and holiness, to mine in the fullness of the sweetness of charity and compliance. Keep me from all ungenerous, all discontented, all of humor, and make me humble and obedient, charitable and loving, patient and contented, useful and observant, that we may delight in each other according to the blessed word and ordinance, and both of us may rejoice in these, having our portion in the love and service of God forever."

"Well neighbor, what's the most Christian news this morning?" said a gentleman of Providence, to his friend.

"I have just bought a barrel of flour for a poor woman."

"Just like you! who is it that you have made happy by your charity, this time?"

"My wife!"

**Arrival of the Ohio.**  
**CUBA INVADED!**  
**Hostilities Commenced by General Lopez at the head of an Invading Army.**  
New York, May 24.

General Lopez landed at Cardinas, about 90 miles from Havana, on the 18th inst., with about five hundred men, and took possession of the town. The garrison consisted of one company of 60 men, who made but a slight resistance. They were driven into a church, and after losing three men, surrendered.—Gen. Lopez landed from the steamer *Creole*, which left New Orleans on the 13th inst.—Several other vessels, with 1500 men, left N. O. before the *Creole*, but had not arrived.

The greatest excitement prevailed at Havana. The city is under martial law, and several thousand militia had been enrolled, and arms distributed among them. The resident foreigners were all called upon to enroll.—There were 1500 men at Matanzas, and 1800 men were despatched from Havana, on the 20th, to reinforce them and march against Lopez. It was rumored that the force under Lopez had increased to 3000 men. He was already half way to Matanzas. On the 10th news was received that a large force was collected on the Island, Catapso, Yucatan. The Gen. of Marines with several vessels, and 3000 immediately started for that point.

The Ohio arrived at New York to-day.—Just before the Ohio sailed it was known that some ten or twelve vessels were in different parts of the Gulf and probably to land simultaneously at different points. It was reported that Gen. Lopez had broken up the railroad at Cardinas in several places. The merchants and brokers at Havana are removing their money to the Port for safety.

The Ohio, Georgia and Falcon were compelled to anchor at the entrance of the harbor. Capt. Schenk protested through the American Consul to the Captain General and demanded a safe anchorage, but was refused and told to go to sea as soon as he pleased. None of the passengers, except those that had passports, were allowed to go ashore.—No communication was allowed between the passengers, not even between the officers, until a permit was obtained from the Captain General.

The Ohio was obliged to wait more than 15 hours for permit to transfer her passengers.—The Ohio brings no later intelligence from Cardinas, there having been no arrival at Panama, since the advice brought by the Georgia. She brings 137 passengers, of whom 61 are from Havana. She also has \$15,000 in Spanish doubloons, brought from N. O. to Havana which she could not land, as all business was suspended. The Ohio left the Spanish steamer *Pizarro* at Havana, which came in with 150 persons, Germans and Irish. The report was that they were to be shot at 12 o'clock that day, or at least every tenth man, and the others to be confined in dungeons.

**SAVANNAH.**  
The Isabella touched off here, she left Havana on the 24th. Gen. Lopez accompanied by one of his aids, J. Haueches, took lodgings at the City Hotel, from which we learn the following:

The expedition left Cienfuegos, in Yucatan, on the 16th, and landed at Cardinas on the 19th. They lost some time in landing. Gave time to them to send an express into the P. O. at Colosoles, 10 miles distant. The expedition landed and attacked the jail, supposing it to be the barracks, the jail guard 15 men stood this fire well, at this moment troops were crossing the square, they were hailed and answered by firing upon the troops, after which the soldiers went to the Governor's house, which was attacked; the house was well defended, but finally burned. The troops surrounded, and the town remained in the possession of the invaders—the troops being dissatisfied with the warm reception, having lost time in getting the wounded on the steamer *Creole*, which was to return with the reinforcement, became dissatisfied, they insisted upon going to Key West. They were closely pursued by the Spanish war steamer *Pizarro*, but happily escaped. Just before the Ohio left, the Spanish steamer *Pizarro* came in with 105 prisoners, which we learn by the Ohio.

The Southern papers per the Isabella, give an account of further success and victory, and say a force had landed at Signa Grande, and were expected to join General Lopez. It further says, that the troops at Cardinas had voluntarily gone to the standard of Gen. Lopez. In the first place, the patriots found a few cannon and some ammunition. Gen. Lopez captured the Custom House Treasury at Cardinas, amounting in all to about \$50,000 in specie, the money was immediately put on board the *Creole*, to be brought to the United States, for the purchase of certain munitions of war. Gen. Lopez whose force is reported to have been greatly increased by native Cubans—were rushing to his standard from every quarter as fast as the news of his arrival spread. Signa La Grande is distant 150 miles from Havana, and 70 miles from Cardinas, in the department Duette A. Borgeos.

The rising in favor of Gen. Lopez is universal. La Duette A. Borgeos of the Covadonga Spanish paper, has the following:—The merchants of Havana offered the Government on the 28th, the use of an immense sum of money, and their own services against the patriots, over 18,000 men voluntarily offered to take up arms on the 19th, there were already over 6,000 militia armed and quartered. The whole squadron, which is cruising on the south side of Cuba, has been ordered to the north side. The steam ship *Creole* City is up and we have received news of San Francisco papers to April 20th, exclusive, she brings 175 passengers, also the U. S. mail from California—also, \$200,000 in gold dust, in the hands of passengers. The store of Lovings & Forges, was robbed of \$5,000 worth of jewelry on the 11th of April.

Charleston, May 26.  
The Cuban expedition is used up. The Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Lopez, in Savannah. He reached Key West in the steamer *Creole*. His followers are in Key West.—There is an extract from a letter dated Cardinas, May 20.

"Gen. Lopez, accompanied by about 500 men, landed at this place from the steamer *Creole* between 2 and 3 o'clock on the morning of the 19th May."

We have not received any letters in two or three days, because as the invading band arrived they take possession of the railroad cars and engine, and it is said sent men up the country to take up the rails, but the invaders do not molest the inhabitants, although nearly every one took refuge on board the ships in the harbor. We trust by to-morrow evening, tranquility will be restored and business go on as usual. We open our letter to advise you of the safe arrival of our Governor with two officers captured by Lopez. They fell in with a fishing smack, and it is said that Lopez agreed to put them on board, in consideration that the Governor would use his influence to save the lives of those left behind. It is said that five of Lopez's gang are now in the stocks.

Savannah, May 26.  
The greatest excitement was produced here last night, by the arrival of General Lopez. The U. S. Marshal, acting under the order of the President of the United States arrested him and his aid, Major J. Sauehaz, Nagra was also taken into custody. They were carried before Judge Nichols, of the district court. The court room was densely crowded. No evidence being adduced to justify commitment, the patriots were released about 2 to 12 o'clock amidst great cheering amongst the spectators. Lopez was escorted to his lodgings at the City Hotel by a large number of citizens. Being loudly called for, he came out and made an animated speech, interrupted by the plaudits of the multitude.

P. S. Since the above was put in type, news has been received that the expedition under Gen. Lopez had entirely failed in its enterprise. After landing on the island, and being successful in a small battle, in which the patriots sustained a loss of about 30 killed, and the Spaniards a loss of about one hundred killed, and finding that the citizens refused to cooperate with him, Gen. Lopez and his followers embarked on board a steam ship and sailed for the United States, where he was arrested by the U. S. Marshal, set at liberty, and his army dispersed. Thus has probably ended this ill-advised, and we believe ridiculous farce, gotten up by a very few patriotic persons in the United States, who imagined that this country was not large enough to hold them.—Ed. FREEMAN.

New York, May 25.  
Present City is below from Chagres, supposed with later news from California. The Ohio Brought Panama dates to the 8th inst.

Steamer tickets had advanced from \$300 to \$500.

The Small Pox had appeared at Panama. Provisions were scarce and had greatly advanced in price.

**The Heavenly Hope.**  
The objects of the christian's hope are heavenly, not earthly. The polar star that guides his course through mortal seas, shines from celestial skies. The harbor where life's stormy journey seeks his destination, lies in no gulf or bay, on Pacific or Atlantic shores. It is no sheltered inlet, embowered by fragrant flowers and tropic groves, where crystal waves and golden sands, and verdant shores invite the shaggy bark from sterner climes and rougher seas. The haven of his repose is fast by the throne of God, where the waters of life gently flow, and "wherein is no galley with oars, or gallant ship pass thereby."

When the heart, wearied out, and sorrowing at ever-fading hopes, sighs despondingly, "Oh, where shall rest be found?" Hope points beyond the grave, and sweetly sings "there remaineth a rest for the people of God." Blessed comforter.

Human hope, ascending life's watch-tower, points out to expectant hearts the objects of promise in the distant future. But her horizon is limited, her gaze extends not beyond the narrow valley, over which hang the shadows of death, shutting out from her vision the borders of the promised land.

Christian hope, lays hold on the cross, and from its moral elevation, as from some consecrated Pisgah's top, sweeps with one glance, both sides of the dark river, takes in at one view the mortal and immortal shores, sees on this side mortal dwellings falling into decay—sees glittering gloom, and flickering sunshine, dark clouds and deep waters, scattered over all the landscape; on that side sees the golden towers of the New Jerusalem, rise gloriously in the distance, while cloudless skies, hang over, and light celestial rests upon the scene.

Human hearts go forth as pilgrims, seeking for a home on earth. And human hope attempts to aid them in their search, and make them satisfied with their earthly dwelling place. So she points out life's diversified scenery, over all of which she throws her own enchantment, tinged with fancy's glowing colors, and leaves each one to choose, where, amid scenes so attractive, he will have his home.

Where, and what shall that home be? On some lovely mountain side? or in some sweet valley a cottage home? Shall it be where, shaded and sheltered by overhanging trees, in quiet retirement, peace shall dwell, where climbing woodbine and clustering honeysuckle shall ornament and perfume the abode of love, with gently gliding stream, and murmuring water-fall, to charm the fond dwellers in such an earthly paradise? There, with the few friends of the heart, in blissful seclusion from the cares of the world, to enjoy the swiftly speeding years of life!

Such is one of hope's pictures. A sweet one, truly.

Or it may be, a home in some stately mansion standing proudly aloof from, and above the great mass of common life, with its broad parks and noble groves and obsequious dependants, and titled guests; or perhaps, in kingly courts, and marble halls—it may be, in the crowded city, or in the retired village, in high life, or amid its humble and more peaceful halls.

Such are the heart's earthly home, where it fondly trusts to find joy and peace.

Celestial Hope, the angel genius of the Christian's heart, goes forth with the worn and weary spirit, to seek its home. But she seeks not beneath earthly skies; she points beyond the river. She points to no royal court or princely mansion; she stops at no quiet cottage, on no verdant glade, by no murmuring water-side, in no sequestered glen.

Onward still onward, she holds her way.—She stays not in southern climes, where fragrant orange groves and balmy winds invite the wanderer to rest. She stays not where Italian skies bend, smiling, over classic scenes; days not where India's spicy groves perfume the gulf, and many an ancient river rolls down golden sands.

Onward, still onward, she bears her course, beyond earth and time, and stays not, until within the veil she points the panting soul to the home of the ransomed, the building of God, the house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. There is the heart's true home.

Divine Hope! point us still to things above, within the veil, where the forerunner hath for us entered! Let us not sink! Be to us "a good hope." "Jesus Christ within us, the hope of glory!" [Watchman and Reflector.]

A young lady out West says—"When I go to the theatre, I am very careless of my dress, as the audience are too attentive to the play to observe my wardrobe; but when I go to church, I am very particular in my outward appearance, as most people go there to see how their neighbors dress and deport themselves."

Junius Smith, the South Carolina tea grower, says that his plants are coming on with great vigor, and that tea can be raised in this country to such an extent of abundance and excellence, as to render us entirely independent.

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**THE FREEMAN.**  
FREMONT, OHIO.  
J. S. FOUKE, Editor.  
SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1850.  
FOR GOVERNOR,  
WILLIAM JOHNSTON,  
OF HAMILTON COUNTY.  
FOR BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,  
ALEXANDER G. CONOVER,  
OF AUGLAIZE COUNTY.

Times of holding the Courts of Common Pleas in the 13th Judicial Circuit of Ohio, for 1850:

ERIE, February 18; May 20; Oct. 7.  
HONOL, March 11; June 3; Sept. 18.  
SANDUSKY, March 25; June 17; Oct. 21.  
WOOD, April 1; October 28.  
LUCAS, April 5; June 24; Nov. 1.  
OTTAWA, May 7; Sept. 10.

Wheat is now worth, and has been selling the past week for one dollar per bushel. Corn is worth 40c per bushel.

**The Railroad Meeting.**  
In another column will be found the proceedings of the Railroad meeting, held at Bellevue, on the 22d ult. The importance and necessity of building such a road, to the citizens of the counties through which it will pass, must be apparent to every thinking person, and the citizens of this county especially, if they ever wish to avail themselves of the great advantages which must result to them from the construction of this road, must see the necessity—the urgent necessity—of immediately taking measures to secure to themselves this important improvement.

It is well known—if not, it ought to be known—that there is a rival route with which we have to contend. There is now a continuous route of Railroad from Wellington to Cleveland, Buffalo, Bittsburg, Columbus, Cincinnati, &c., and capitalists interested in those roads, have long seen the necessity of a connecting link to bind together the Eastern with the Western Railroad, which heads at Toledo, and extends far into the interior of Michigan, and will, in a few years, connect with Chicago. The inhabitants along the lake shore, being satisfied that this link in the great chain of Railroads must one day be built, and knowing that should it be made on the contemplated route South of them, their property would depreciate in value, their business become paralyzed, and they cut off from market at least one half the year, are using every means, both open and secret, in their power, to secure the building of the road from Cleveland direct to Sandusky city, thence from there to Toledo, crossing the river at the head of the Sandusky bay. Should they succeed in this enterprise, as they did in a similar one, in wresting from us this road, and hence its advantages, no one can estimate the baneful and paralyzing effects such a catastrophe would bring upon the trade and commerce of this town and county. And just in proportion as the business men are affected, so will be the farmer and mechanic.

But possessing, as Fremont does, the advantages of navigation for one half the year, should it have the advantages of this Railroad the balance of the year, no town in Northern Ohio, save Toledo, would compare with it in a commercial point of view, for it would have the advantage of the Eastern and Southern markets, at all seasons of the year.

We have heretofore spoken of the increased value of lands along the railroad route, that would be the natural result, should the road be built. In addition to that, produce of every description would command a higher price than it does now. Especially would this be the case with pork. It is not brought to market until the close of navigation, when the buyer is obliged to pack and store it away until Spring, paying for storage room, and running the risk of having it spoil; whereas, if he had the advantage of the railroad, he could take advantage of the market at any time, and transport it to Buffalo or New York at any moment. We believe that the article of Pork alone would be enhanced in value at least from 1 to 3 cents per pound, and that the benefits resulting from it, would more than double pay for any inconveniences that might result to farmers, from the roads passing through their farms, to say nothing of the increased value of their lands.

But our readers may say that we are wild in our calculations. We would have them look at other railroads. Before a railroad was built through Tiffin, produce of every kind was worth nearly one third less than it is now, and that place, hardly a respectable village a few years ago, is now an incorporated city, containing near three thousand inhabitants, and about one hundred new buildings are being put up this season. These are facts that cannot be denied, and the same can be said of every town along that route. Then we ask our citizens to thoroughly investigate the causes of the rapid improvement of our sister villages, and see if they can attribute it to any other source, than the public improvements that have been made by men, not any more wealthy than we are, but more wise and far-seeing; for while they have expended thousands of dollars for improvements of a public nature, they have at the same time added increased stores to their own wealth.

Then let us show a commendable spirit in this matter, and subscribe what stock we can, and foreign capitalists, who are as much interested in the road, pecuniary, as we are, seeing our good endeavors, will step forward, and assist us in the enterprise.

Hon. Amos E. Wood, will accept our thanks for several valuable public documents and speeches sent us, within a few days past. Mr. Wood has faithfully attended to the interests of his constituents in this part of his district, since he has been in Washington, and we are pleased to know that he makes no distinction between his political opponents or his friends who agree with him in principle.

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**The Cuban Expedition.**  
We publish all the news we have received in relation to the invasion of Cuba by the expedition under Gen. Lopez. Part of the intelligence is somewhat obscure, owing perhaps to the Telegraph, but our readers have the same opportunity of deciphering the meaning that we have. As many of our readers, no doubt, do not know the history of Gen. Lopez, we publish the following article from the Cleveland Herald:

"The invasion of Cuba by a band of patriots as they style themselves, gives an interest to the history of their leader, Gen. Lopez.—Should he be successful in revolutionizing the Island and throwing off the Spanish yoke of oppression, he will be extolled as a hero and a patriot, but should he fail, as seems most likely, the world will deplore the rashness and condemn the conduct of the man who now seeks for the title of Liberator of his countrymen. The New York Sun, the organ of the Cuban Patriots in this country, says 'a South American by birth, Gen. Lopez is a Creole, and not a Castilian. In the civil war which raged in the Spanish South American provinces, when only at the age of fifteen years, he felt compelled to take up arms, and acquired a high reputation as a soldier. Cuba became his country by adoption and marriage. While Senator of the Kingdom he studied closely the colonial policy of Spain. The repulse of the Cuban deputies fired him with a resolution to become the Liberator of Cuba, and to devote his life to the object. He resorted to various methods to make himself known, and to gain personal popularity with the country people for the purpose of preparing them for a rising in favor of independence. One method was that of a volunteer dispenser of medicines and medical advice to the country people.'"

"In this way Gen. Lopez made the acquaintance of hundreds of families who knew him as the bravest of military men. Aided by the respect due to his rank, his generosity, humanity and good nature, he has established an influence which has given him an assurance that the whole of his acquaintances whenever he should raise the standard, and summon them to rally. That standard he attempted to raise nearly two years ago, but being failed barely escaped with his life to the U. States. Here, joined by brother exiles and patriots, he has gathered the elements of revolution, and ere this flung the standard of freedom to the breeze. Gen. Lopez is in the prime of life, of noble stature and military bearing."

It will be seen, by reference to the proceedings of the railroad meeting, that for the purpose of securing an immediate survey of the route, that one hundred and seventy-five dollars have been apportioned to this county, to be raised by voluntary subscription, or in case the road is built, the amount subscribed by each person, to constitute that much capital stock. We hope the amount will be subscribed without delay. The citizens of Norwalk have called a public meeting, in order to raise the amount apportioned to their county. Would it not be a good plan for our citizens to adopt similar measures.

We direct the attention of our readers to the prospectus of "The Illustrated Domestic Bible," published in another column of our paper. The publishers have sent us one number of the work. It is very neatly printed, contains a number of well executed wood engravings, and the marginal references are complete and satisfactory. It is highly recommended by several eastern Divines, as a work highly useful and valuable as a family Bible. We should judge, from the slight examination we have given the number before us, that such was the case, for it can be read more understandingly in the manner in which it is published, than in any other shape or manner in which we ever saw the Bible printed.

The readers of the Freeman will not notice, by reference to our advertising columns, that J. P. Haynes & Son, have opened a new Store in the North end of Buckland's Brick building, and filled it up with an entire new stock of Goods, direct from New York. We have examined goods and prices, and find them right;—the goods of a superior quality, and the prices as reasonable as any other in town. Give them a call.

We publish from the Ohio State Journal, the summing up of the editor of the proceedings of the Convention, for a few days past. Our readers can judge from that the nature of the business being transacted by that body. All that has been done yet, however, is merely preliminary to that which is yet to be transacted. When the Convention get through talking about what they are going to do, and begin to transact business in real earnest, we shall give more full reports.

The Lady's Book for June has been received, and contains the usual number of beautiful Mezzotint and Steel engravings, as well as the usual quantity and quality of reading matter. This book has the reputation of being the leading magazine in America, and we think that "its reputation" is not far out of the way in this instance. Samples of the work can be seen at this office by any one who wishes to subscribe for it. Address, L. A. GODEY, Philadelphia.

By some unaccountable accident we failed to receive the May number of Godey. We will be under great obligations to the publisher, if he will mail us a number of that month.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of David Betts in to-day's paper. It will be noticed that he has plenty of cash on hand to pay for Wool—as well as a good many other things.

Mr. C. J. Orton, of the Constitutional Convention, will please accept our thanks for documents and late Columbus papers.

AN OPINION ON THE FASHIONS.—"My son, said an old turbaned Turk once, taking his child by the hand in the streets of Cairo and pointing out to him on the opposite side, a Frenchman just imported in all the elegance of Parisian Costume, 'my son look there!—if you forget God and the Prophet you may come to look like that.'"

**Convention.**  
The veto question was debated on Monday P. M. All adjournment, without coming to any vote. Several speeches were made on each side. Mr. Perkins (Whig) of Trumbull made a speech in favor of the veto and the two-thirds rule. He is a young man, but spoke clearly and made a good impression. We do not sympathize with his views, but we award to him talents. Judge Hitchcock of Geauga took the other side, and to our mind, demonstrated that no such veto power ought to exist. It seemed to him that we should adhere to the fundamental idea of our system, and that was to establish three separate departments the legislative, the executive and the judicial. Each of these had their clearly defined duties, and he saw no more necessity or propriety in giving the Governor this control over legislation than he did in giving him the power to suspend or set aside the decisions of the judges.

This executive was to execute, carry out the laws, a component part of the legislative branch also. This argument went to the very bottom of the thing and placed it on its true grounds. Several other gentlemen spoke on it, all of which will be found in the columns of debates.

Yesterday forenoon the Convention was occupied on the question of printing the debates in German. The special committee reported in favor of authorizing the Reporter to contract with the German paper in Columbus, and one German paper in Cincinnati, to publish the debates of the Convention, and that they each receive thereof fifteen cents per 1000 ems for translation, and twelve and one-half cents per thousand ems for composition. This report was amended by striking out the compensation for translation. It was proposed to amend by directing it to be published in the two German papers, Cincinnati. This failed, and almost unanimous. Mr. Williams, one of the nays, said he voted that way because he thought the Convention has no power or right to make any such contract. We are glad the Convention saw fit to have their debates published in German, as by this many of our adopted citizens will have a chance to read good sound speeches on the theory of our government from both parties, but we confess we do not know where the Convention gets its power to make such a contract.

Yesterday afternoon the subject of apportionment came up, and Mr. Stinbery made a very able speech, both in reply to some parts of Mr. Reemelin's remarks and in elucidation of his views on the subject. His speech was listened to with much interest. Mr. Nash and Mr. Brown of Athens, also addressed the Committee. Mr. B. submitted a plan of apportionment which will be found in his speech.

This forenoon the discussion of the apportionment has been continued. Judge Stillwell first addressed the committee. The Judge is not one of the loud speakers, and never says anything for Bunkum. He only speaks when he has something to say. He was in favor of single districts, but did not think this could be carried out justly, without in some cases taking townships for integers, and not strictly regarding county lines. His speech was well received. There is no sounder more clouded man in that body, than Judge Stillwell.

Mr. McCormick then worked off a speech, we are led to think, a little of the Bunkum order. He is one of the loud gentlemen. He goes for abolishing the Senate, having but one body, and giving the Governor the veto power, with the third rule. He manifested considerable of the red Republican ideas, and will probably find himself in a very small minority on this subject.

Mr. Ranney also addressed the committee. He spoke very well, and sensibly. He is opposed to the single district system. He thinks it is impracticable without dividing counties, and he thinks it would make matters about as bad to give the Commissioners the power as it would to leave it to the legislature. He thinks counties should be the integers, and not townships. He was opposed to the one House idea of the gentleman from Adams.

After his speech the Convention took a recess.

**Convention.**  
The debate on the apportionment continued yesterday afternoon. Mr. Archold made one of his bold, characteristic speeches against the idea of a permanent apportionment. He thought it impracticable. He said the great disturbance about apportionment was only a temporary one, a ten per cent. confined to Columbus and very often confined to the walks of the capitol. Archold says some good things, and in a way that is peculiar to himself.

Signal Taylor addressed the Convention.—He speaks very well, has a good voice and clear enunciation. He however strives too hard for effect. He looks around with an air which says, see how fine I am doing it up.—He has not that sincerity, that straight forward direct style of Reemelin. He is too fond of display, too theatrical. But he is young, and may yet learn that the school boy tone and manner is not the best in the long run.—Taylor is of opinion that there is more dignity in the House of Representatives than in the Senate at Washington, and that large bodies can do more business than small ones.